

"BROWNSVILLE" BEFORE SENATE

Culberson Defends the People of Texas and Says Roosevelt Was Right.

FORAKER IS FACETIOUS

Lodge, Too Ill to Speak, Asks Postponement Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Soon after the Senate met today Senator Foraker's resolution providing for an inquiry by the Senate into the discharge of the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville, Texas, episode, was laid before the Senate and Senator Culberson made an address on the subject. He said that he would have kept quiet but for the fact that great injustice had been done to the people of Brownsville. Senator Culberson said that the conduct of the negro soldiers had been very reprehensible to the Brownsville people, and especially so to the women. He related that on August 4th last, the day before the "shooting up of the town," a criminal assault had been committed by one of the soldiers on the wife of a reputable citizen, and said that no arrests had been made for the crime. Mr. Culberson defended Captain McDonald, of the Texas Rangers, to whom Mr. Foraker had referred because of Major Bloom's reference to him as a man who was "so brave that he would not hesitate to charge hell with a bucket of water." Mr. Culberson also said that he knew Major Bloom to be a gentleman. In defending President Roosevelt for his treatment of the troops, Mr. Culberson said the fact that the troops were negroes had had nothing to do with their discharge. Confusion as to the legal questions involved was, he said, responsible for the statement that the President had no authority to make the discharge.

The President's constitutional authority and the authority given him by the Articles of War clearly covered the case, and made his action legal, he declared. He contended that discharges for criminal offenses are covered in the Articles of War, as are also discharges made to effect punishment.

Boston Approval.

Mr. Culberson said that there was a distinction between a discharge without honor and "a dishonorable discharge." In the former case the President could exercise his discretion, as he had done in this instance, while a dishonorable discharge could only be made as the result of a court-martial. He instanced several cases to sustain his position. To establish the motive actuating the negro soldiers in creating the alleged disturbance, Mr. Culberson read resolutions recently adopted by negro citizens of Boston, which admitted that the soldiers "went up the town," and said they "were determined to do for themselves what the uniform of their country would not do for them." He said that the authors of their "misery."

Dismissing any participation for the President, Mr. Culberson created a wave of merriment by saying: "I have nothing to do with the President in this matter. I care nothing about him. My personal relations with him are about as cordial as those of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker)." In all fairness, Mr. Culberson said, the country ought to know that the report made to the President was reliable. After reading much of the testimony taken before the Brownsville grand jury, Mr. Culberson drew the conclusion that the fact that no indictment was returned was not an evidence of the weakness of the case, but rather of the fairness of the people of Brownsville, who did not wish to do injustice to the innocent. The evidence, he contended, proved beyond doubt that the crime was done by the negro soldiers, but failed to identify the guilty ones.

Negro Question.

He concluded his speech by a brief reference to the negro question in general, saying it had existed from the early history of the country down to the present time, and still continued to be the most important question confronting the American people. He referred to the growth of this question, leading to the Civil War, wherein nearly a million white men lost their lives. To-day, he said, the condition of the black race, with its ages of slavery, its ignorance and poverty, excited the deepest sympathy of the great body of the white people of the South. "But," he continued, "in spite of the past, with its conflicts and sacrifices, and the destruction of life and property, this problem is still the greatest with which we have to deal. It involves labor, education, suffrage, social order, civil liberty, self-government and the integrity of the white race. The one man can see Southerners feel deeply and profoundly on this race problem and its ultimate solution."

Senator Foraker at once took the floor, remarking that it belittled the present question to make it a debate for discussion of the race question. He did not propose to discuss that question or the merits of the Brownsville affair. He wanted his resolution adopted, which would insure further inquiry, and his present purpose was to defend himself against the criticism charged against him for mentioning Captain McDonald.

Commenting on Senator Culberson's statement that Senator Foraker's speech two weeks ago had been "a masterpiece of logic and reflection," particularly upon Captain McDonald, the Ohio Senator said he did not know what McDonald resembled, unless it was the term "gentleman."

To Hell With a Bucket.

Mr. Foraker read from the Cincinnati Enquirer an account of Captain McDonald's resentment, commenting freely as

NO MONEY DOWN

INVENTORY SALE

Cut prices for 10 days—not on all lines—please understand—but on the ones mentioned below. Liberal Credit given to all even at the reduced prices—Cash Store prices in all departments.

MAIL ORDERS

No matter in what town or city you live you can buy Men's Suits and Overcoats by mail on easy payment terms direct from our factory. Send for free catalogue and style book.

1/2 OFF LADIES' SUITS
1/2 OFF SILK WAISTS
1/2 OFF MILLINERY

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at low prices on Credit.

MENTER & ROSENBLUM CO.

703 East Broad St., Upstairs,
Store Open Monday Evenings.

HAM INDUSTRY IS "HAM"-PERED

Virginia Dealers Cannot Ship Because Meat Is Not Inspected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—The meat inspection, which went into effect last Tuesday, is giving a great deal of trouble to packers of Smithfield hams in the State of Virginia. It has been found to be absolutely impracticable to inspect the hams as is done in the case of live stock, butchers in regular packing establishments, and until this can be done the dealers in these hams at Smithfield will be greatly "ham"-pered.

The hams, which have made Smithfield famous are not those of hogs butchered at establishments in the town, but those of hogs slaughtered in the hills of the State and shipped to the dealers in the hills of the State. The hogs are slaughtered by the farmers and sold to the dealers, who cure the meat and ship it to markets all over the country. The Department of Agriculture would be perfectly willing to send inspectors to Smithfield, but, of course, it is impossible to send them to inspect the hogs at the various farms to inspect the living animals. In order to make an inspection which will meet the requirements of the statute, it is necessary for the inspectors to have the heart, liver and probably other portions of the interior of the animal. Obviously, it is not possible for these to be sent to the Smithfield dealer.

Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, said that he would sell to the consumer outside of the State without prior inspection, but that he cannot sell to other dealers. Senator Martin has taken up the matter with the department, and is trying to have the secretary agree to an amendment to the law which will allow inspection in the matter of suspending the law in cases similar to those of the Smithfield hams. He said today that he thought he would be successful in this. Secretary Wilson is perfectly willing to do whatever he can in aid of an industry which has a world-wide reputation, so far as his action will not weaken or defeat the general law designed to secure clean and wholesome meat products.

Senator Martin said today that a dealer at Charlottesville is also making complaint that he is not allowed to send hams which he purchases to Washington, owing to their not having been inspected prior to being offered for shipment. The farmer who butchers the hogs is allowed to ship them out of the State, and the dealer may so ship them if the consignee is a customer. Captain Lamb, who is the senior Democratic member of the Committee on Agriculture, said today that the farmer will have to procure from the Department of Agriculture a permit in order to be able to ship hogs and cattle of his own butchering to points outside the State.

Nominations to Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Assistant Attorney-General—Edward T. Sanford, Tennessee.

Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.—John R. King, Maryland.

Surveyor of Customs—Marcellus O. Markham, port of Atlanta, Georgia.

Brigadier-General to be Major-General—J. Franklin Bell.

Collector of Customs—Daniel W. Patrick, District of Columbia, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY TO RUN FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

LA PORTE, IND., January 3.—A close friend of Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend, formerly Congressman from the Thirteenth Indiana District, is authority for the statement that when the proper time arrives Mr. Shively will formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President of the United States at the next election.

Under the law, has charge of the negro exhibit, as to the progress that has been made in their work. Giles Jackson, of Richmond, the head of the company, submitted a written report, and an adjournment was taken until next Monday. In the meantime Jackson's report will be examined by the board.

Giles Jackson Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—The government board of the Jamestown Exposition, consisting of Secretaries Taft, Shaw and Metcalf, held a meeting today for the purpose of receiving a report from the Negro Development and Exposition Company, which, under the law, has charge of the negro exhibit, as to the progress that has been made in their work. Giles Jackson, of Richmond, the head of the company, submitted a written report, and an adjournment was taken until next Monday. In the meantime Jackson's report will be examined by the board.

W. H. WHITE SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN JAIL

BALTIMORE, MD., January 3.—William H. White, paying teller of the Canton National Bank, Baltimore, was sentenced to five years in the Baltimore city jail for the embezzlement of \$5,500 from the bank.

ROCK-CRUSHING PLANT.

Lynchburg Firm Lets Contract for Necessary Machinery.

LYNCHBURG, VA., January 3.—Messrs. Pierce and Pierce, of this city, have let the contract for the necessary machinery for a rock-crushing plant, concrete pad, and a building with a daily output of 600 cubic yards. Preliminary work has been done in preparation for location of the machinery on the Lone Jack farm, several miles south of this city.

The machinery to be installed on the Lone Jack farm is to cost \$20,000, and the contract calls for its delivery by February 15th. The firm expects to have it in operation a month later. The foundations for the machinery will be constructed as the plant can be doubled without additional construction cost. The deposit of stone on this well-known farm is said to be the best in this section of the State for concrete and macadam purposes, and the supply is inexhaustible. The company will employ a number of dwellers on the property for employment at the beginning of the work of the plant.

COREY IS STILL PRESIDENT OF STEEL CORPORATION

NEW YORK, January 3.—The report that W. E. Corey was expected to resign the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation was revived today, but was quickly denied. One of Mr. Corey's friends in the steel corporation said: "The facts are as follows: Mr. Corey is in Europe. It is expected that he will return about February 1st. When he left New York he had no intention of marrying during his absence, and his friends do not think he has changed his mind. The question of vacating the office of president of the steel company has not been considered or hinted at by any one connected with the company."

HARVARD PROFESSOR COMMITS SUICIDE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., January 3.—Walter Daniel Swan, an instructor in architecture at Harvard University, died today, after having shot himself over the heart. No cause for the suicide is known. Swan was appointed assistant in architecture at Harvard in 1897, and instructor in 1901. He was thirty years old.

"Cradle of Confederacy."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 3.—Tributes to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, in manuscript or other eligible form, brought forth by her death, will be sent to the Ladies' Memorial Association, to be kept at Montgomery. "The Cradle of the Confederacy" was given out by Mrs. Margaret Davis Hayes, only surviving child of Mrs. Davis, in compliment to the neighbors of her mother during the early days of the war.

BLOCK SYSTEM FOR RAILWAYS

In View of Fearful Wrecks of Late, Congress Will Be Asked to Pass Law.

SUCH SYSTEM MEANS SAFETY

Congressmen Without Passes in Their Pockets May Take Reasonable View of Matter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—No subject has been discussed in Congress now with such interest, and none is so generally discussed, as that of proposed legislation requiring the automatic block system to be installed on all railroads engaged in interstate traffic, and all roads operating in the Territories and the District of Columbia. Intrastate roads, of course, could not be brought under the provisions of such a law.

The accident at Lawyers' Va., in which President Spencer of the Southern Railway, and 6 others were killed a short time ago; another accident near Danville, in which four lives were lost, and the terrible accident at Terra Costa, within sight of the capital, Sunday last, causing the loss of over forty lives, have been almost the sole causes of the excited public interest in the question of Federal legislation to prevent loss of life on railroads.

It is significant that heretofore the bulk of legislation has had to do with the financial side of the subject. The rate bill, enacted into law last year, did not contain a single provision calling for the attention of Congress to the safety of the railroads. It was, however, a long time before the bill was passed, and it was not until the bill was passed that the matter of overcharges for service rendered.

The application of the rules of the block system has awakened public interest in favor of legislation designed to make travel on railroads less dangerous. All three of the accidents mentioned above, as well as the cause of the accident at Terra Costa, are believed to have resulted directly from violation of the uniform rules of the roads which use the block system. The term "block," as used in describing this system, means a block of clear track. Sometimes this block may be only a mile in extent, or less; sometimes it may be as much as five miles, or more. But it is agreed that the block must be so arranged that it is inviolate—that is, but one train should be allowed in this block at a time.

Where this rule, sacredly observed, collisions would be impossible. The fact that the block system is not now in use frequently violated by the railroads companies, especially on single-track roads, where traffic is so heavy that the management yields to the pressure and allows the rules of the block system to be suspended.

It is the purpose of those advocating legislation on the subject to make a violation of any of the rules of the system of block signaling punishable with fine and imprisonment.

For years efforts have been made to have Congress pass a law making the use of the system of block signaling compulsory, but the influence of the railroads has been strong enough to defeat efforts which, in fact, were more or less desultory. There are indications that the strength of public sentiment, as aroused by the recent great loss of life on the railroads, will be strong enough to force action. Besides, railway influence is not now so strong in Congress as it was up to twelve months ago.

Although Congress was not to assemble until the third of the month, it was remarkable how many members, who had gone to their homes for the holidays, returned to Washington on Monday and Monday night.

At the thirty-first of December, at midnight, and none may now be issued members and Senators under the provisions of the rate bill. Although Mr. Bryce, the new British ambassador, enumerated railway passes as one method of bribery to which members and Senators yield, it is not intended to be said here that they have been thus employed of late years. Mr. Bryce wrote twenty years ago.

But a member of Congress who has not got a railroad pass in his pocket will not be less likely to vote against railway interests when those are in conflict with the interests of the people generally.

It may now be said to be almost probable that Congress will enact this winter a law to compel railroads to use the block system, under a heavy penalty. A Federal law compelling the use of air brakes on all trains. This statute was opposed most bitterly by the railroad companies, but after a long fight the bill was passed. It is probable that the bill will be passed.

The bill will also be fought with the utmost vigor, but it is not believed that the railroads are in a position to make such a vigorous fight as they were when the safety-appliance bill was under consideration, or when the rate bill was in Congress.

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POLICE PREFECT IS ASSASSINATED

Major-General von der Launitz Shot Down and Killed by Unknown Man.

ATTEMPT MADE ON DUBROVIN

Tlan Is to Bring About a Reign of Terror to Intimidate Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 3.—Major-General von der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, was shot and killed by a young man at the Institute of Experimental Medicine this afternoon. Prefect of Police von der Launitz, at the invitation of Prince Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg, brother-in-law of the Emperor, was attending the consecration of the Institute chapel. During the services, and while mingling with several high officials, the prefect of police was approached from behind by a young man, who drew a revolver and shot him in the base of the brain. Von der Launitz fell forward, and died in two minutes. As the assassin turned to flee, one of the officials present drew his sabre, cut him down and killed him. The identity of the assassin has not been established.

The assassination of the prefect of police was preceded by an attempt to kill Dr. Dubrovin, president of the Revolutionary League of the Russian people. A revolutionist attacked him on the street while he was returning home last night, firing several shots without effect. Grandmother of the late Tsar, the Tsar's widow, was also shot at by a revolutionist at the Tzar'skoe station last night. The assassin, who was disguised in a police uniform.

The prisoner is thought to be a member of the organization which is responsible for the assassinations of General Alexius Ignatieff and Prefect von der Launitz, and it is believed that he was going to the Tzar'skoe station on a similar errand.

Viadimir von der Launitz served with distinction during the Turkish War of 1877-78, was decorated for bravery and in addition to holding the rank of major-general, was one of the equerries of the court. Though von der Launitz acted with severity against the revolutionists, he was not specially execrated personally, like the late General Trepoff.

The assassination of the prefect of police was part of the terrorist plot to bring about a state of general intimidation.

Not Identified.

Later.—The police have not yet succeeded in identifying the terrorist who shot the prefect of police, Major-General von der Launitz, at the Institute of Experimental Medicine this afternoon, and who turned his revolver on himself while he was falling under the sabres of the prefect's escort. The authorship of this crime, however, like the recent assassination of Count Ignatieff and the unsuccessful attempt to blow up Premier Stolypin, is being traced by the police to the organization of the social revolutionists. The organization issued the customary proclamation to-day avowing and justifying the killing of General von der Launitz, which was accomplished with a bomb, has been traced to the light of the heart of all other officials on the revolutionary death list. The man who committed the crime was about 22 years of age, and apparently belonged to the intelligent working class. The police are now making every effort to identify the man, who was provided with a card of admission to the dedication of the church, but this card bore no name. The authorities have not been able to learn how he obtained the invitation to the ceremony, which was extremely secret, only 150 invitations having been issued.

The fact that General von der Launitz was to attend the consecration of the Institute was not generally known, and the Socialist revolutionists must have learned the fact from sources in the department of police. The prefect was accompanied to the chapel by his usual bodyguard of Secret Service men, but not one of these had the slightest suspicion of the murderer, although his toll-stained hands were completely out of harmony with his well-tailored evening clothes, a garb which everybody attending official ceremonies in Russia must don.

The fall of General von der Launitz was followed by a scene of indescribable hysteria and confusion. The Duke of Oldenburg, who was one of the few men who retained their composure, seized the assassin's hand after he had fired twice, and several succeeding shots were discharged into the ceiling. But before the Duke of Oldenburg could disarm him, one of the officers, who accompanied the prefect, drew his sabre and struck the assassin a powerful blow, which completely cut out a portion of his skull. As the man was falling he shot himself in the stomach with the last bullet in his revolver. His death was instantaneous, but several officers continued to hack frenziedly at his prostrate body until the Duke of Oldenburg struck up their sabres and forced them to desist.

In addition to two arrests made within the church, several other persons were taken into custody in a neighboring instrument factory, which is believed to have served as headquarters for the terrorists.

No Wonder.

Into her beautiful eyes, I have looked and called her dear. There appeared a look of surprise. For they had been married a year.

COUGHS AND COLDS

as well as numerous kindred ailments resulting from COLDS, can be quickly cured by the prompt use of

REXALL GRIPPE PILLS

Fully guaranteed, and if it fails your money is refunded. Doesn't cure, it's a bad joke. Sold every day of the year for

25c PER BOX.

Polk Miller Drug Co., 834 E. Main.

Polk Miller-Childrey Co., 101 E. Broad St.

THE HATZLER STORE

Bargains in the Dress Goods Section

7 pieces 52-inch Dress Goods, in gray and brown mixtures, solid gray and blue; positively a \$1.00 value; per yard....	75c
2 pieces 50-inch All-Wool Fancy Cheviot, in a brown and blue mixture; 75c value, for, per yard.....	58c
3 pieces 54-inch Habit Cloth, in brown, blue and green; 60c value; per yard.....	50c
10 pieces Fancy Mohair, in brown, blue and green; 50c value; per yard.....	39c

DUKE TESTIFIES; GILES JACKSON ASKS FOR \$20,000

Says Corporations Were Purchased So That His Companies Could Get Supply.

Says He Spent That Amount and More, Too, in Traveling.

"CONTINENTAL" CONTROL WILL PROBABLY GET PART

NEW YORK, January 3.—The prosecution in the case of the McAndrews & Forbes Company and J. S. Young Company and Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law, in an attempt to monopolize the sale of licorice paste in this country, was continued today. An announcement that the prosecution was ready to rest was made by the government, after Judge Hough had sustained the government's contention that the case should go to the jury on all three of the counts specified in the indictment. One of the counts charged the defendants with effecting a combination; another that it "entered into a conspiracy," and a third "that it attempted to monopolize the licorice paste industry." Among the spectators in the courtroom when Attorney Julius Parker made the opening argument for the defense, was James C. Dicks, president of the American Tobacco Company, of which it is charged the McAndrews & Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company are subsidiaries.

The Duke of Durham.

Mr. Duke was called by the defense. He said he was president of the American Tobacco Company, and had been since its formation. He suggested to Mr. Jungbluth, president of the McAndrews & Forbes Company, a corporation controlled by the Continental Company, to buy out the Weaver and Sterry Company. Jungbluth, who was sitting next to Mr. Duke, said he did not consider it good business to sell the paste to competitors without making a fair profit, in view of the large investment they had in the licorice paste industry. They had finally agreed upon 10 cents per pound as a fair price for the paste. He insisted there had been no attempt to raise the price to an unreasonable figure.

Mr. Duke concluded his direct examination by saying that at his suggestion the McAndrews and Forbes Company purchased the Young Company's business.

Continental Controls.

"Who owns the stocks of the McAndrews & Forbes Company?" was Mr. Parker's final question.

"The Continental Tobacco Company owns 70 per cent of the stock. The remaining 30 per cent, was given by the Continental Company to the men actually in charge of the business of the company."

"Why did Mr. Jungbluth object to the increase of price of licorice root?" queried Mr. Taft.

"He thought we had better supply the independent dealers at a low price, so they would not be inclined to go into the root business, and therefore interfere with our own root supply."

Mr. Duke said they bought out Young and Lewis to get control of their root supply.

"You wanted to keep everything else out of the business?"

"It was a matter of supreme indifference to me whether we sold to the independent dealers or not," said Mr. Duke.

Mixed.

Teacher—What is a coal magnate, Tommie? Tommie—I don't know, ma'am; I only think those things come in cheese.—Yonkers Statesman.

R. F. & P. R. R. EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1907.

Northward.
Leave Main Street Station 6:55 A. M., for Washington and north.
Leave Main Street Station 6:55 A. M., daily, for Washington and north.
Leave Main Street Station 7:05 A. M., daily, for Washington and north.
Leave Main Street Station 7:05 A. M., daily, for Washington and north.
Leave Main Street Station 7:05 A. M., daily, for Washington and north.
Leave Main Street Station 7:05 A. M., daily, for Washington and north.

Southward.
Arrive Byrd Street Station, Richmond, 8:00 A. M., daily, instead of 8:35 A. M., from Washington and north.
Arrive Byrd Street Station, Richmond, 8:25 A. M., daily, except Sunday, instead of 8:20 A. M., from Washington and north.
Arrive Main Street Station 9:40 P. M., daily, from Washington and north.
Arrive Main Street Station 10:40 P. M., daily, from Washington and north.
Arrive Byrd Street Station 11:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Washington and north.
Arrive Byrd Street Station 11:30 P. M., daily, from Washington and north.
Arrive Byrd Street Station 11:30 P. M., daily, from Washington and north.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCHEDULE.
On and after January 6, 1907, train No. 13 will leave Richmond 11:15 A. M., for all points south, instead of 12:30 noon. Through buffet Pullman on this train for Atlanta and Birmingham, with through connection for Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Southwest, and Montgomery Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville and all the South.

See Buster Brown and Tige, January 8th.

The real live Buster Brown and his breathing, barking dog, Tige, will be at our store Tuesday, January 8th.

Admission Free!

A great treat to every boy and girl in and around Richmond. The admission to the reception is free to all.

Watch paper for the hour. Come!

Albert Stein

SHOE STORE,
428 E. Broad Street.

We are grateful to our friends for the patronage extended to us during this year, and we wish them one and all happiness and prosperity during the coming year.

The August Grocery Co.

611 EAST MARSHALL ST.
1731 EAST MAIN ST.
722 WEST CARY ST.
BROOK AVE. AND CLAY ST.

Nerve, Bone and Sinew

are formed and nourished by Hops and Malt. When combined into a palatable liquid food there is nothing so good for sufferers from Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervousness and General Debility.

Fehr's Malt Tonic

Is a perfect combination of Hops and Malt, exceedingly pleasant in taste and readily digested by the most sensitive stomach. It strengthens one's power of endurance, rounds out the angular lines, brightens the eye, restores you to health. Try it today.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FEHR'S MALT TONIC DEPT., Louisville, Ky.